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IN OUR STORE BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 6. SAMPLES, ALL FINE QUALITIES, IN LENGTHS OF

THIS IS THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF EM-BROIDERIES EVER SHOWN AT RETAIL THE GREATER PART OF THESE GOODS WILL BE

#### Half Regular Prices.

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#### BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

HONORS TO KIPON AND MORLEY. PRESENTED WITH MANY ADDRESSES.

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS IMPRESSED BY THEIR RECEPTION-A BRILLIANT CON-

VERSAZIONE IN LEINSTER HALL. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright: 1888: By the New York Tribune DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The chief feature of yesterday's

strations here was the presentati n of addresses to Lord Ripen and Mr. Morley from no less than sixty public bodies, including numerous deputations of pre-Tessors and graduates from the two great universities, Trinity College and the Royal University. This ceremonial took place in the Mansion House. The English statesmen seemed even more impressed by it than any other incident of their visit.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Morley in replying to the addresses, "to find a representation in an elected body in Ireland which is not in favor of Home Rule, and that is a fact, the importance and significance of which it is impossible to overrate."

Lord Ripon declared: " I think I am not wrong in saying that this demonstration is without parallel in Irish

The day's proceedings were brilliantly wound up by a grand conversazione in Leinster Hall. Certainly never since the Union was such a social assemblage gathered together as thronged the vast and handsomely decorated building. Ladies of all ranks of Dublin society-some of them the beautiful representatives of the womanhood of the present generation; others linking the occasion with cherished memories of the past, such as the widows of John Mitchell and John Martin, made the scene one which animated and thrilled the imagination. Among the men were blended all types and all extremes of cultured and earnest Nationalism. Lord Ripon wearing his stars, and Mr. Morley, looking less ascette than usual in the centre of the room, held such a levee as no Lord The evening was enlivened by the music of an orchestra and a concert of notable artists. Everything wert with a spirit and go such as one seldom sees equalled in great social gatherings in which dancing has no part.

DETERMINED WAR ON SALOONS.

THE NUMBER OF LIQUOR-SELLERS MATERIALLY RE-DUCED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (Special).—The small brewers are considerably alarmed on account of the pool formed by the large brewers to make a fund for the guarantee of the licenses of saloon-keepers. Naturally the browers in the poel will demand that the beer-sellers buy from them. This organization will also largely affect the sale of beer from other cities in Philadelphia.

The State Prohibition Convention will be held in Harrisburg on May 2. Chairman Wolfe has resigned on the ground of pressing business engagements. A. A. Bacher, of Cambria County, is his suc-

The city expected at least \$2,000,000 from licenses, but it is prebable that the amount will not exceed \$1,000,000.

Joshua L. Bailey declined to serve as president of a Prohibition meeting because it was held in a notel where liquor was served.

A room is being specially fitted up in the new City Hall for the License Court. The judges are D. Newton Tell, Robert N. Wilson, James Gay Gordon and R. A. Bregy. They will begin their session on March 12. In Allegheny County the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the White Ribbon Club are making a de-

termined fight against the liquor saleons. In Pittsburg last year only eighty-five licenses out of 240 applicants were granted. In the whole county only 2,500 were issued last year, and this number will be reduced about of the country who saw me to my room. one-half this year.

If Carlisle, Cumberland County, the temperance people are carnestly at work and have been holding enthu-

Drivers of the wagons of a brewery from Berks County have been arrested because under the new law they can be held for selling liquer without a license. It has been their custom to drive into Lebasen County and supply censes of their employers only entitle them to sell in Berks County.

The licenses of six botels have been renewed in Gettraburg, but a strong stand is made against the applica-tions of one hotel and a saloon.

The number of applications for license from Philadel-phia saloon-keepers up to the present is 2,022, which is a little more than one-third of the present number.

#### NOTES FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 4 (Special).-Fashionable people whe own cottages here are making it a custom to come dewn during the winter with a whole army of servants and open their neuses for simply a day or twe. While in the summer faw of the Philadelphia judges are registered here, nearly all of them come down during the winter. Four or five hotels opened this week in addition to the ethers already prepared for guests. There are thirty new bearding houses just being finished and about

Chelses, the new resort just below here, is intended to be exclusive and aristocratic. There are to be no hotels, saloons or shops of any kind except drug steres and ice and the restrictions as to buildings are such that every house is surrounded by a large plot of ground. Among the New-Yorkers here are Louise Coplant and her sister, Madame DePerlenfeld. A. S. Scott, jr., Willm Hicks and Miss Ash

A YOUNG VIRGINIAN IN TROUBLE. A well-dressed man of twenty-one, wearing a silk hat and fine overcoat, was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for disorderly conduct in the Hotel Brunswick. He gave his name as James B. Bright and said his home was in Virginia. On Friday he went to the Hotel Brunswick and registered as E. R. Whitney, of Boston. He was assigned to room No. 154, on the third floer, but in the morning was found ander the hed in room No. 208. The excuse he offered was that he had made a mistake and gone into the wrong room. He shell fears and stated that he was the son of a judge of Virginia, and that he had attended Washington and Lee College for three years, and recently has been a clerk and salesman for book stores, being last employed in a house in West Fourteenth-st. Justice White sent him to the Island

LINCOLN'S TIME OF AGONY.

FROM ELECTION TO INAUGURATION.

TALK WITH THE PRE-IDENT-ELECT. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.-That the period between his election and inauguration was one of anxiety to Mr. Lincoln everyone must know, but few are aware of the actual mental agony through which he then passed. He felt the necessity of rigidly repressing himself in the presence of politicians and casual visitors, and it was only in the ears of old and trusted companions that he ventured to unburden himself. Within this circle was Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville. He was a lawyer, eminent in the practice of his profession, who had served several terms as a legislator. In 1860 he was in the prime of life, which then promised many years of honor and preferment This promise was abundantly realized, for Mr. Gillespie, resolutely refusing to enter office under the Lincoln administration, pursued his profesand rose to later eminence in the judicature of Illinois. He was of Irish antecedents, of genial wit and humor, full of anecdote and repartee; a man after Lincoln's own heart. To him, perhaps, more than to any other, did the great emancipator reveal the agony of his soul at that time It was in compiling the memoirs of Judge Gillespie, for a publication which his unexpected death provented, that the writer obtained the following It was New Year's morning when Mr. Gilhaving come to Springfield, called at the land office of Lincoln & Herndon, and there met Mr. Lincoln, who, surrounded by Cabenet-makers, said to him:

" Stay with me to-night. I can take no refusal. I have learned the value of one old friend by making many new ones."

That was a memorable night. There was little privacy left to the family at the time, and during ea, at which there were two other guests besides Mr. Gillespie, the ringing of the front doorbell was not infrequent. During the evening the Presidentelect was in consultation with a number of gentlemen who were urging the appointment of some Illinoisan to a place in the Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln combatted the proposition as impolitic, saying that if his occupancy of the office of President could not command the undivided loyalty of Illinois, a dozen Cabinet officers could not do it. adding that he had never doubted the loyalty of his own State, and that it was the border States which were the objects of his greatest solicitude. It was near midnight before quiet fell upon the house. The family had retired, and Mr. Lincoln was left alone with his guest, an old-time friend. The fire was burning low, and lights were shining only in the room where the two men sat. The scene, the associations, and surroundings, and the personality of the principal actor, even after the lapse of years, left the deepest impression upon the mind of the venerable judge, and even the skeleton-like history outlined in the notes dictated by him becomes vivid with his recollection of that

strange night. Thus they run: " I attempted to draw him into conversation relating to the past, hoping to divert him from the thoughts which were evidently distracting him. 'Yes, yes, I remember,' he would say to any reference to old scenes or associations, but the old-time zest was not only lacking, but in its place was a gloom and despondency entirely foreign to Lin-coln's character as I had learned to know it. I attributed much of this to his changed sarroundings. He sat with his head lying upon his arms, which were folded over the back of his chair, as I had often seen him sit, on our travels after an exciting day in court. Suddenly he roused 'Gillespie,' said he, 'I would willingly take out of my life a period in years equal to the two months which intervene between now and my inauguration to take the cath of office to-morrow.' 'Why?' I asked.

" 'Because every hour adds to the difficulties I am called upon to meet, and the present Administration does nothing to check the tendency toward dissolution. I, who have been called to meet this awful responsibility, am compelled to remain here, doing nothing to avert it, or lessen its force when it comes to me."

" I said that the condition of which he spoke was such as had never arisen before, and that it might lead to the amendment of such an obvious defect in the Federal Constitution.

"'It is not of myself that I complain,' he said, with more bitterness than I ever heard him speak, before or after. But every day adds to the difficulty of the situation and makes the outlook for the country more gloomy. Secession is being fos-tered, rather than repressed, and if the doctrine meets with a general acceptance in the border States it will be a great blow to the Government.'

"Our talk then turned upon the possibility of avoiding a war.

"'It is only possible," said Mr. Lincoln, "upon the consent of this Government to the erection of a foreign slave Government out of the present slave States I see the duty develving upon me. I have read, on my knees, the story of Gethsemane, where the Son of God prayed in vain that the cup of bitterness might pass from him. I am in the garden the mutual relation should not be dissolved. What of Gethsemane now, and my cup of bitterness is full and overflowing.'

not answered, and his crucifixion had redeemed a 261 cases on my docket, I find that I granted decre s 'I then told him that as Christ's prayer was great part of the world from Paganism to Christianity, so the sacrifice demanded of him might be a great beneficence. Little did I think how prophetic were my words to be, or what a great sacrifice he was called to make.

"I trust and believe that that night, before I let him go, I shed some rays of sunlight into that troubled heart. Ere long he came to talk of scenes and incidents in which we had taken part, and to laugh over some of my reminders of some of our professional experiences. When I retired it was the master of the house and chosen ruler

" 'Joe,' he said, as he was about to leave me, 'I suppose you will never forget that trial down in Montgomery County where the lawyer associated with you gave away the whole case in his opening speech. I saw you signalling to him, but you couldn't stop him. Now that's just the way with me and Buchanan. He is giving away the case and the country notels. The authorities claim that the li- I have nothing to say and can't stop him. Good night.

The next morning Judge Gillespie, a lover of children during his entire life, was asking the littie ones of the Presidential household what the patron saint of Christmas time had left in their stockings during the holiday season just over. The oldest child, Robert, a grave, studious-looking boywho had already outgrown the Christmas myth, was careful, with all his father's delicacy and tenderness of feeling, to refrain from any expression calculated to dispel the pleasing illusion which held his younger brother "Tad" captive. "Papa received a Christmas gift in a letter," he

said to the Judge. "Oh, yes, Gillespie," said Mr. Lincoln hurriedly. "I forgot to tell you that some kind friend in South Carolina sent me a printed copy of the ordinance they adopted a few days before Christmis. And I was telling Bob here," he continued, affectionately, laying his hand on the boy's head, "that it must have been intended for a Christmas gift."

"I was silent," contines Judge Gillespie in his notes, " for I could see that he had been endeavoring to keep from his son a knowledge of his father's danger, and that he sought to give the deed of a most malignant enemy the guise of a

Judge Gillespie remained in Springfield several days on this occasion, and was in almost constant contact and association with the President-elect. "'Do not leave me,' he said repeatedly. 'I

wish I could take all you lawyers down there with me, Democrats and Republicans alike, and make a Cabinet out of you. I believe I could construct one that would save the country, for then I would know every man and where he would fit. I tell you there are some Illinois Lemocrats, whom I know well, that I would describe

rather trust than a Republican I would have to learn, for I'll have no time to study the lesson. "'Who are they?' I asked,' continue Judge

Gillespie's notes. "'Oh, most any of the leading Douglass Demo-

crats-Linder, or Ficklin, or Morrison.'
"'How about Logar?' I asked, for Logan's name was then on every lip as that of one who would lead a large section of Southern Illinois into rebellion.

" 'They tell me John is acting curious,' said Mr. Lincoln, standing before the fire with his coat tails apart, and his head bent in a musing way. You are from Egypt. What do the people there think of him ?

"They think he will be against you,' I replied, dreeding to add anything to his burden, but being unable to avoid a direct answer under the penetrating glance of his honest eyes.

"'I don't.' said Mr. Lincoln, decisively. gan has been on the surface an anti-Douglass man, but I know that in his heart he loves Douglass as a brother. I think I understand John. He lives in a section composed largely of old Kentucky and Virginia stock. These me have a sympathy for the South which opposition would only intensify, but which an actual rebellion would almost destroy. I think Logan is only going with his section now, and waiting for the ball to open. I count on him and most of the fighting Democrats of Southern Iilinois, to defend, not Lincoln, but their country."

In one or two subsequent visits to Springfield, before the day of Lincoln's departure for Washington, Judge Gillepsie found his old friend changing and variable in mood, with only now and then a flash of the old humor appearing to lighten the clouds which seemed to be lowering about him.

look of settled despondency had come upon his

A look of settled despondency had come upon his face.

"The historians say that that look was natural and habitual to him," says the Judge's narrative.

"Perhaps it was after the historians came to know him, but I believe that it was during those weary months of idle watching and waiting that the look of deep anxiety was fixed upon Lincoln's face which remained there during the remaining years of als life. He was pre-uninently a resourceful man, and relied largely upon the exigencies of a situation to suggest the best possible like of action. As a lawyer, his greatest strength was in meeting what his antagonists held in reserve as the strong points of their case, i could see that he was wearing himself out in his anxiety to get into action and determine his course by the policy of his enemies. I told oim so.

ternine his course by the policy of his cleans. Told dim so.
"You are right," said he, 'but no one but an old friend like yourself would know it. When you was here last you spoke of amending the Constitution for the benefit of some man who will be caught, in the future, in the same tix that I am in now. I think it had better be let alone, Joe. I have thou ht a good deal about that since you spoke of it, and while it might answer the present purpose, the fixing of an inaugural day too soon after the election might, if the result was disputed, plunge the country into civil war before party plunge the country into civ I war before party passion could cool, or means of settlement be adopted.'

be adopted."
"I could not see the force of his reasoning then," adds the Judge, "but since I have lived to see a party conflict, such as he described, arise, which could only be settled by extrac-onstitutional means after the struggle had been protracted to the last day and the last hour of constitutional limitation, I am moved to greater reverence for his memory."

memory."

About that time the Republican majority in the two branches of Congress assumed the remarkable attinde of organizing the two territories of Colorado and Nevada without any expression upon or restriction of slavery. This was not only in conflict with the avowed policy of the Republican party, but it was a virtual abandonment of the position previously taken in Congress on such questions by all the elements opposed to the extension of slavery which the Republican party assumed to represent. This action upon the part of Republicans in Congress aroused the resentment of the party throughout the North. No one was quicker to see its significance than the President-clect.

quicker to see its significance than the Presidentelect.

"It seems to me," said he to Judge Gillespie at
the time and only a day or two before he started
for Washington, "that Douglas got the best of it
at the election last fail. I am left to face an empty
treasing and a great rebellion, while my own party
inderses his popular sovereignty idea, and applies
it in legislation."

"I ventured to ask him," says the Judge, "what
his inaugural message would recommend, and he
replied, as well as I can remember, that he should
not run "ahead of the hunds," being fully satisfied
that war was inevitable and determined to do or
say nothing which could be tortured into responsibility for it. I parted from him only a very tew
days before his departure. He seemed to be in
better spirits then and I told him that I believed
it would do him good to get down to Washington."

"I know it will," he replied; "I only wish I
could nave got there to lock the door before the
horse was stolen. But when I get to the spot I can
find the tracks."

"He bid me good-bye," said the last of these notes

"He bid me good-bye," said the last of these notes taken before Judge Girlespie's death, "with a hearty grasp of the hand and an earnest request that I should come to Washington. I promised him to do so and I did."

DIVOLCES IN CHICAGO.

A PECULIARITY OF BOSTON WOMEN-NEW-YORKERS WHO GO WEST TO GET THEIR FETTERS OFF. CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (Special).-Chicago has a national reputation for divorces and Judge Tuley has had un-

usual experience in presiding over cases of domestic "Are you," he was asked, "of the opinion that marriages should be dissolved only for what is called

the Bible reason ?" "Most positively, no," said the Judge. "Aside from one's religious convictions, I can see no good argument why, for and of the cause; provided for in our statute, are the prevailing causes for which divorces are sought? I answer, desertion, cruelty and drunken ness and in the order named, taking for desertion, 103; for crueity, flity-eight; for drunk-enness, twenty-seven. The desertions occur among that class who receive the lowest wages, as common laborers and the poorest paid trades, painters, bar bers, etc. Desertion among the well-to-do classes bers, etc. Desertion among the well-to-do classes is rare except where the women are from or in Boston. I have divorced a great many husbands for the sole reason that their wives refused to live anywhere else than in Boston. The divorces for desertion and crueity are upon the increase, while those for drunk-enness are decreasing. For adultery there appears to be an increase among what are styled the better classes. Five-sixths of the petitions for divorce come from among what are catted working classes. Religious ideas upon the subject have more to do with applications than nationality, but the Irish furnish the lowest and the Bohemians and Poles the largest number in proportion to population. Chicago has acquired an unmerited notoriety for the number of divorces and the facility with which they are obtained. We have in Chicago not only divorce-seekers from other states, notably New-York, who live here more than a year, but from all over this state. They flock to Chicago to avoid local scandal and to take advantage of our monthly terms of court. I would not add to nor take away any of the causes of divorce now given by the statute. If it were practicable, I would prohibit by law any newly-married couple living with the parents of either within the first five years. When left by themselves, their characters sooner assimilate and they much sooner learn that in order to be happy there must be continuous and mutual self-sacrifices and dependence of each upon the other." is rare except where the women are from or in Bos-

DISAGREEMENT IN THE WILBUR-LATHROP CASE. WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 4 (Special) .- The jury has disagreed in the famous Wilb Annie Wilbur sued George Lathrop, an aged and wealthy resident of Windham Centre, for \$5,000, alleging that she let him have \$7,000 several years age to invest for her, and he returned only \$2,000. Lath. rep admits that he gave the woman \$2,000, but says it was because he thought a good deal of her and gave her that sum as a present. But he denies that she even let

him have any money whatever to invest. The case had been tried before about twe years age and the jury then disagreed by eleven to one for the widow, and new another jury disagrees-eight to four for the widew. The case has become celebrated in Connecticut, and public opinion is divided as to whother the widow let Lathrop have the money to invest or whether she got a hold on his affections, got \$2,000, and thus

saw a way to get more. THE DI LEO KIDNAPPING CASE

Collector Magone yesterday disposed of the Vinzenzo Di Lee kidnapping case by helding Di Lee under bonds until the Italian Vice-Consul can make a thorough inquiry of Di Leo's charges of unfaithfulness against his wife. When Mrs. Di Leo arrived here on the steamer Britannia her husband dis claimed parentage of her youngest child and would have nothing to do with her, and Collecter Magone decided that the family must return to Italy. Di Leo then kitnapped the eldest child and hid it until after the steamer sailed, when he

WHAT DEAD AND DYING SOLDIERS LOOK LIKE Philipp-teaus has certainly a genius for depicting the hor-rible. In looking through an opera-glass at his monster painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, we cannot help being ferribly impressed with the varying and terrible expressions of agony in the faces of the wounded soldiers lying audit the trampled corn. The faces of the dead soldiers, with their drawn features and cracked, distended lips, are ghantliness tself, and the herrors of the hospital scene simply surpass

FOX DRIVING IN ILLINOIS.

NO DOG, NO GUN, NO CHANCE FOR REYNARD

THE CIRCLE HUNT REDUCED TO A SYSTEM-SCHOOL TEACHER GETS THE FIRST BRUSH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Tolono, Ill., Feb. 4.-The greatest fox drive ever known in Champaign County took place to day at Lime Grove, eight miles southeast of here. Between 600 and 1,000 men, including several hunters from abroad participated in the sport. The leaders proviously chosen were not all present and others were selected on the ground. When the lines were formed they were commanded by J. R. Moore, of Philadel-phia chief marshal; "Sam" Van Brunt, captain of the north line; S. G. Lehman, of Sidney, east line; I. S. Raymond, of Raymond, south line; Anthony Keinhart, of Crittenden, west line. Each captain was supported by two lieutenants. The officers were ounted on fine horses, all the rest being on foot. Not a dog nor a gun was on the ground. Lime Grove is a patch of native forest standing in a vast prairie. It is part of a fringe of timber which reaches from

the Wabash River far up into Illinois. It was nearly 11 a. m when a short was raised from the southeast corner of the grove and the next instant a red fox was seen making a straight shoot toward the line near Captain Raymond's position, The lines wavered for a moment and the ladies stood n breathiess suspense, then the men steaded and Reynard retreated in good order. Four times he made the circuit of the lines, stopping a moment at his hiding place in each instance and then resuming his

At the end of twenty minutes he became desperate and made a frantic dash for liberty. As he rushed toward the line, Joseph G. Lawrence, principal of the Philo Public School, threw a club, striking Reynard fairly and knocking him senseless. Following up his advantage, Lawrence secured his trophy, the brush, and will have it mounted and placed in his school-group.

brush, and will have it mounted and placed in his school-room.

The original intention had been to have the round-up in a small clearing at the southwest corner of the grove, but that was not reached before the first fox was captured and a hasty movement was now made to attain the desired position. Ten minutes had scarcely clapsed when from the same place where the first appeared, another fox jumped out. The lines were now almost like a wall of men and the second lox made no effort to break through. The hunters broke ranks and rushed pell meil upon the fly 1g animal. One man made a lunge headleng after it, but missed his game. Mr. Bariett, of Sidney, stumbled over the man who had fallen and threw a club. The fox fell and Bartlett pounced upon it.

FEWER ELECTIONS FOR "BOSS" GORMAN. AVOIDING RISKS BY LENGTHENING THE TERMS OF

HIS OFFICEHOLDERS. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 4 (Special).-When Senate forman and others of the Democratic clique that rules Maryland were frightened into promising a new election law, they immediately set themselves to scheming as to how to beat the very law they intended the Legislature at this session to make. Promptly at the pening of the session several bills providing for the Tilden Election law were introduced. bills was offered by the Reform League that so bitterly fought Gorman last fail. The others introduced by he Democratic managers were copies of the Reform League's bill with slight alterations. These bills are now in the hands of a cor, mittee that will alter then o suit Gorman's ideas. Knowing that Democratic majorifles would be jeopardized by a pure registration and election law for Baitimore, the managers con-cluded to make sure of a longer hold on the city gov cluded to make sure of a longer hold on the city government by extending the terms of the Mayor of Baltimore to four years, so that hereafter Mayoraity elections in Baltimore City will occur every four instead of every two years; likewise to double the length of the terms of members of the City Councils—mumbers of the first branch to serve two instead of two years. The bill was quickly introduced and "railroaded" through the State Senate. The House of Becgates will certainly pass it. The terms of the Mayor and Councilmen elected last fail are extended under the new law, and the Corman "ring" is save the enormous expense and policial dangers encountered last fail until 1-91. With the city government in their power, the "ring" is apparently solid for three years more. There is considerable rottenness in the present Legislature; bills with "snakes" in them are mentiful, and indications of "Loodie" working are apparent.

DAMAGE TO THE ATLANTA'S BOLTOM, IT IS RATHER WORSE THAN REPORTED-MAKING

UNWORKMANLIKE REPAIRS. There is much expedition manifested in getting he new crutser Atlanta ready for sea at the earliest possible moment. The order of Secretary Whitney that "the bottom of the Atlanta be carefully ex amined at all points and a full report made of its exact condition," was obeyed on Friday night. The con struction workmen have been caulking the plates where the vessel struck the hardest and it is that there are several plates between frames Nos. 39 and 47, inclusive, that are bent and deformed to the depth of between 2 3-8 to 3 inches and one of these frames has been sprung so that it is a half-inch out

of line from the outside. One or two of the butts are started and, contrary to the usual thoroughly mechanical method, they are being cauliked on the outside. This is apt to break the surface of the metal and facilitate corrosion. This report seems to differ from the statement sent to Secretary Whitney when she first went on dock, that there was no dent deeper than 3-e of an inch and that the vessel would need only her bottom painted to make her ready for sea. It is also included in the report that most of her cement in the compartments near where she struck is broken up and, as this is not to be renewed, the surface will remain exposed and facilitate corrosion from the blige water.

The disayled six pounder has been repaired, so the Atlanta will be able to fire a salute, as it is understood that she will carry a good supply of saluting charges. The vessel is expected to come out of dock to-morrow and after she is coaled, will start on a crulse to the West Indies, but as there was no coal at the Navy Yard yesterday, it is a little uncertain when she can get a supply. to the usual thoroughly mechanical method, they are

HE KEPT HIS PATIENT'S ACCOUNTS.

CONTESTING A WILL BY WHICH A DOCTOR SUC-

CEEDS TO CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY. The contest over the will of Mrs. Sarah II. Peck, who bequeathed all her property, the value of which is variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$60,000, to her doctor, Eben-ezer B. Belden, was continued yesterday in the Surrogate's court before Referce Underhill. Dr. Belden produced all the books and papers belonging to the estate, which had come into his hands as the sole executor,

An examination showed that for a series of years nearly all the checks drawn by Mrs. Peck on the Union Trust Company were filled out by Dr. Belden, and the entries on the stubs were in his handwriting. The greater part of numerous receipted board bills held by Mrs. Peck were or numerous receipted board bits held by Mrs. Feek were written by him. The doctor was examined in regard to his manner of keeping accounts with his patients, and especially with Mrs. Peck. He attended her every day, with the exception of two or three days in each month from 1880 to the time of her death in November, 1883.

He testified that he made a dot over the line indicating

each day's attendance whenever he considered it a necessary visit. This dot appears only three or four times month. Ex-Recorder Smith and ex-Judge Birdseye appeared for the proponent and F. B. Sanborn and S. F. Kneeland for the contesting nephews and nieces of Mrs. Peck, who claim that her neglect of them in the will was caused by the undue influence of Dr. Belden. The hearing was adjourned until February 13.

DULL TIMES IN THE IRON TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Peb. 4 (Special).-A wholesale from merchant, speaking of that industry, said to-day: The depression in the iron trade continues to grow worse and worse, and prices are down to bottom fig-ures. The improvement looked for by the big order of the Pennsylvania Railroad has not helped the market to a great extent. Pig fron is scarce and prices are steady. Gray Forge is a little stronger, but neither buyer nor seller cares to make contracts for a long time shead. The actual business done is limited. There is little demand for skelp. Plate-iron makers report a moderate volume of business, but prices are not satisfactory. For sheets there is a fair inquiry, and buyers are willing to pay current quotation The structural mills are working up all orders, and there is no pressure to sell as yet, but the orders in the market are for small lots only. There is no change in the steel rail market. Eastern mills are demanding 832 and 833 at the mill.

NOT ANXIOUS TO FIGHT PROTECTION. WORCESTER, Mass, Feb. 4 (Special.)-The publica-

ion The Tribune last sunday of a dispatch from Worcester announcing that the manufacturers of this Congressional district were determined on a strong ight on the issue of protection to win back the dis rict, has called out a statement by John Russell, the present Democrat representative, that he will under no circumstances stand for re-election. Mr. Russell, although a free trader, is the only Democrat nat could s and the slightest chance of carrying the district and his party appreciates that fact. His district and his party appreciates that fact. His speng h lies in his personal popularity and his wide acquain ance among the farmers of the district, which he acquired white serving as secretary of the state Board of Agriculture, a position to which he was ele- ed by E-publican votes. His sincerly in aying tha the will not be a candidate for re-election a not doubted, for the position is not to his taste; but he was equally positive and equally sincere two years ago when he insisted tha he would not accept a nomination up to the day before the convention and finally accepted.

TO TAX PELHAM BAY PARK.

TRYING TO BLEED NEW-YORK HEAVILY. AN ALMOST USELESS PARK THAT MAY COME HIGH

-TWO SIDES TO THE STORY. There is a bill new under consideration before the Assembly Committee on Cities, the object of which is to compel the city of New-York to pay taxes on the Pelham Bay Park property in the town of Pelham, Westchester County, taken by the city for park purposes. The Commissioners of Appraisal, George W. Quintard, Luther R. Marsh and J. Seaver Page, have finished taking testimony, but have not yet made their report on the awards to be made the owners of the value of the property taken. Mayor Hewitt, when asked what he thought of the bill to compel the city to pay taxes on the park

property, said: "This bill will be discussed, among others, the heads of departments meet with me on Monday. it would be manifestly improper for me to discuss it now. This I can say, however, that last year ! protested against the city being competled to take this property for a park. It is outside the city andaries and too far away for the purpose for which it is intended. Such a thing as taxing pubile property is entirely unknown. Hence the introduction of this bill. If it passes, it will leave the city, so far as this park is concerned, at the morey of the town authorities of Pelham. They can place on the park almost any valuation they please, and a consequent high tax, and the city would be power ess to prevent it. The entire scheme of the Pelham Bay Park, from first to last, is wrong." A COURSE AS NOVEL AS WRONG.

President Coleman, of the Tax Department, said: The idea of taxing this city for a public park is entirely novel and, of course, wrong. The park was forced on the city, in the first place, against the protest of the city authorities. There is no necessity for a park there for twenty years to come, and probably not at that time. No park belonging to the city should be outside the city limits. All the city authorities protested against the scheme of a park at Pelham Bay, and an endeavor was made to exclude it from the new parks scheme. If this new bill passes, New-York City will be compelled to pay the greater part of the taxes of the town of Pelham That much is certain. If it could be done, it would be much better to allow the land to revert to the original owners, and pay them for any damage they may have sustained by reason of their lands having been taken for the new park."

"Could not the city sell enough of the land acquired by it to reduce largely the park area and in good part reimburse itself for the outlay up to that

"To enable the city to do so would need a special act, and would probably be resisted by the adjacent act, and would probably be resisted by the adjacente land owners whose property might be deprectated in value in consequence of the reduced area. The better way, if it can be done, is to abandon the Pelham Bay Park scheme altogether and pay the property owners for the small amount of damage they have received. This is better than to go on and spend millions of dollars for a park that will only benefit Westchester County."

PELHAM'S SIDE OF THE CASE A well-known citizen of the town of Pelham has sent a letter to Mayor Hewitt calling his attention to the fact that the town of Pelham has a total area of about 3,000 acres, assessed at \$1.200,000. Of this area, 1,700 acres, assessed at \$500,000, are located within the limits of Pelham Bay Pack. Under the present law this park property will, as soon as acquired by the city, be exempt from taxation. The taxable property of the town will be reduced to 1,500 acres, valued at \$700,000, and the tax rate increased to nearly 6 per cent. This means bank-ruptey for the town. It will be obliged to maintain many miles of expensive highway through the park without the right to tax the latter. The town will be obliged to maintain the same schools as now without the right to tax many hundred acres now contributing to their support. With the largely increased excursion travel, the town will have to increase its police force and this will add to the expense. The entire burden of the bonded indebtedness of the town will be thrown on less that the great majority of the citizens of the town were opposed to the park. It is proposed that the city continue to pay taxes on the land to the town of Pelham until the town is amexed to the city. If the bill is passed it will increase the taxes of the city only 1-800 of 1 per cent on its assessed valuation and it will save the town of Pelham from bankruptey. 1,300 acres, valued at \$700,000, and the tax rate

SUCCESS OF A POLITICAL NOVELTY.

THE UNION COUNTY, N. J., REPUBLICAN LEAGUE SENATE WANTS PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS. The League Senate of the Republican Clubs of Union County held the fifth of its unique series of meetings at Elizabeth on Friday evening. ject considered after the Senate went into Committee of the Whole was local option, with special reference next Monday When the debate was finished the Senate went into executive session to consider the question of its permanent organization in connection with the county league, and also the advisability of obtaining

permanent quarters. The president, L. V. Deforest, speaking on this question, stated that the "Senate" had been more of a success than was at first expected, and should be connected directly with the county league; that it would be a valuable adjunct to the regular organizations, and that he was asked about it on all sides at the recent meeting of the State League at Camden. He claimed that the young Republicans of Union County had done the best work for the cause which had been accomplished in any part of the State. It was not too early to begin their organization now. The key-note to victory in this Presidential contest

was organization first, last and all the time. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to carry out the purpose of making the League Senate a permanent organization, and securing permanent headquarters in Elizabeth. Charles E. Reed, of Rahway, who was acting as temporary chairman, appointed as such committee C. C. McBride, Editor of "The Elizabeth Journal" and president of the Union County Young Republican League, L. V. Deforest, of Roselle; C. M. Goddard, of Plainfield, and James McMasters,

C. M. Goddard, of Plainfield, and James McMasters, of Elizabethport. Mr. Reed added his own name to the committee by unanimous request.

The committee will set to work at once to provide club-rooms, which will be kept open all the time until election day. The next meeting to hear the report of the committee is subject to the call of Chairman Deforest, and will probably be held next week. The present offices of the League Senate are: Governor, A. D. Hope, of Roselle; president, L. V. Deforest, of Roselle; secretary, E. Frank Carson, of Elizabeth; reading clerk, C. E. Reed, of Rahway; sergeant at arms, Henry Lass, of Roselle.

THE STANDARD IN THE TURPENTINE TRADE. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.-The entire plant of William Washburn & Sons, of this city, dealers in naval stores, including a large oil warehouse and the entire interest of the Iron Mountain Warehouse and Tank Company, was sold to-day to the Waters-Pierce Company, the local branch of the Standard Oil Company. Washburn & Sons ran a tank line into Alabama and Misproduct of those States. The price paid for this plant is not known, but it disposes of the last competitor of the Standard Oli Company, gives them control of all-tankage in this city and leaves them without any formidable competitor in the turpentine trade in the South. sissippl, and practically controlled the turpentine

SETTLING A LAW-SUIT WITH GOOD FEELING. The Chapin Hall Manufacturing Company, referring to the publication of the affidavit of Marshall D. Hull, in the B. Lynch, makes the following statement: "The claim of the Chapin Hall Manufacturing Company, for which suit was brought, has been honorably settled, and we, from what has transpired in connection with such settlement, entertain the highest opinion in regard to Messrs. James G. and Robert B. Lynch, as honorable and reliable gentle men deserving of every confidence."

WORKING FOR A NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE. making arrangements for a great fair to be held in aid of the new Homosepathic Medical College, and I maxing an analysis of the control of R. P. Flower and others, enough money has been given to enable a special committee appointed by the trustees and faculty to purchase a plot of ground on the eastefn Boulevard with a frontage of 200 feet. This extends from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth-st., which with the depth of the lot will admit of the erection of large buildings for college and hospital pur-poses. The fair will be held in the new armory of the 2d Battery, beginning Easter Monday and continuing for one week. It promises to be a great success in every respect.

week. It promises to be a great success in every respect.

Among the ladies interested I in the project are the following: Mrs. W. T. Helmuth, Mrs. T. F. Allen, Mrs. F. E.

Doughty, Mrs. F. S. Bradferd, Mrs. C. J. Canda, Mrs. C. P.

Jonea, Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mis. C. S. Sunderland, Mrs. W.

M. Welling, Mrs. C. McLean Peck, Mrs. D. B. Hunt, Mrs. J. F. Baker, Mrs. Sidney Wilcox, Mrs. J. Olcott Rhines, Mrs. J. H. Dillop, Mrs. W. H. Granbery, Mrs. G. W. Ely, Mrs. J. H. Heroy, Mrs. S. D. Page, Mrs. F. Earle, Mrs. H. K. Ence, Mrs. Munroe Crane, Jr., Mrs. T. G. Dockstader, Mrs. T. C. Baldwin, Mrs. George Montague, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Flatt, Mrs. Cewing, Mrs. Ricketts, the Misses Pattersees, the Misses Waydell, the Misses Kirby, Mrs. King, Mrs. Bt. Clair Smith and Mrs. H. Houghten.